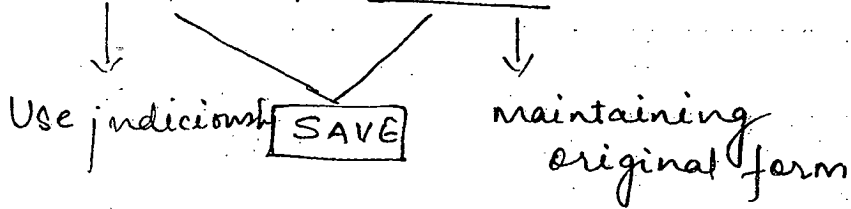


## ENGLISH.

◻ To understand the importance of words:

= CONSERVE V/S PRESERVE.



- Pay attention while you are reading
- Dictionary / Enhance your vocabulary.
- Revise

Don't memorize - Internalize.

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= Referendum v/s Placicide.

= Profligate - ~~wasting~~ spending unwisely.  
- wasteful.  
- Extravagant  
- Prodigal.

= Mitigate - reduce / solve  
Ameliorate - ↗

Pervasive - prevalent  
Common  
widespread

Incendiary — incite  
Instigate  
Provoke

11. Points to Remember:-

1. Read slowly and carefully
2. Identify key words
3. Look for clues

- Thought Extenders (And, Therefore, Because)
- Thought Reversers (Although, But, Despite)

Although — Since

Despite — Due to

Substitute — in case of profession but not in a relation.

- Even when a <sup>foster</sup> surrogate mother was made available to the infant monkey, the infant detected the deception and reacted with high anxiety.
- While many people enjoy observing rituals and customs not from their culture, they dislike participating in them.

## □ Roots and Prefixes.

Anarchy → absence of rule.

Anaemia = an + haemia (Blood).

Analgesic = an + algein (Pain)

Anhydrous = an + hydro - Dessicated  
Dehydrate  
Arid.

Anachronism = an + chronos (Time)  
↳ outdated  
Archaic  
Obsolete.

Monarchy = mono + arkhos.

Diarchy = di + arkhos

Matriarchy = mater + arkhos.

Oligarchy = oli + arkhos.

= Monarchy v/s Autocracy - Autocrat  
↓  
Dictator / Despot.  
Democracy (Rule)

= Ruled on the basis on ~~no~~ merit - meritocracy.

Ruled on the basis of rule - bureaucracy.

- Aristocracy.

Autocracy - rule by the rich.

Geometry - Trigonometry.

- Symmetry -

↓  
coming together.

↳ Symbiosis -

↳ Synchronise.

↳ Synergy.

Logos - scientific study.

Demographic

(People) (Representation)

Endo/gamy

↓  
↳ marriage within (gamy)

↳ marriage.

Andros - Male.

Gyne - Female.

misogynist - one who dislikes women.

misogamist - one who dislikes marriage.

Epidemic

- En + demo - Endemic (within).  
(ont)

Epi + demo - Epidemic

(across)  
Pan + demo - Pandemic.

Negative Prefix

De - Deface, Deform, Defunct, <sup>Calumny/</sup>Defame Libel, Glander

Mis - Misunderstand, Misanthrope, misbehave

Positive Prefix

- Bene/Ben - Benevolent, Beneficiary, Benediction.  
↓ ↓  
Opp. Malvolent Opp. Maldiction

Bi - Two - bicameral, bilateral, bilingual

After - Postscript, Postgraduate, Postmortem.

P.S - Letter

Annexure - Report

Epi - Book.

⊛ Word Power Made Easy - Norman Lewis.

↳ First 10 chapters.

## Reading with Understanding.!!

- Selection
- Comprehension
- Retention

What to identify.?

- What is the Author talking about?
- What does the Author feel about the Subject?
- What does the Author say about the subject?
- Whether the author is giving information or his opinion
- Opinion — negative or positive.

Neutral - Analytical, Factual

Negative - Sarcasm, Critical

Positive - Laudatory, Approving

## Tone.

- |               |                                |                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Analytical | 9. Satirical                   | 18. Ambivalent |
| 2. Critical   | 10. Argumentative              |                |
| 3. Biased     | 11. Cynical                    |                |
| 4. Discursive | 12. Persuasive                 |                |
| 5. Pedantic   | 13. <del>Factual</del> Factual |                |
| 6. Didactic   | 14. Condescending              |                |
| 7. Sarcastic  | 15. Authoritative              |                |
| 8. Ironic     | 16. Dogmatic                   |                |
|               | 17. Diffident                  |                |

what is the purpose?

- inform / explain / challenge / warn / criticize / advice

what is the key message?

- This should be similar to the central idea.

### APTITUDE

1. Understand the information
2. Process the information
3. Answer the questions

→ Task is not to find out the correct option

→ Understand, determine why the other options are not correct.

Answer Option Wrong :-

- Factually incorrect. - Excerpt A + B.
- Beyond the scope of the passage. Excerpt C + D.
- \* An idiom is different from the literal meaning -
  - eg. On cloud 9.

An idiom never changes in form or function.

- Extreme Words. E + F.

Flexible words - May, might, some.

Rigid words - always, never, best, worst, impossible.

- Does not answer the Question. G + H
- Uses External Knowledge / Information. (I + J)

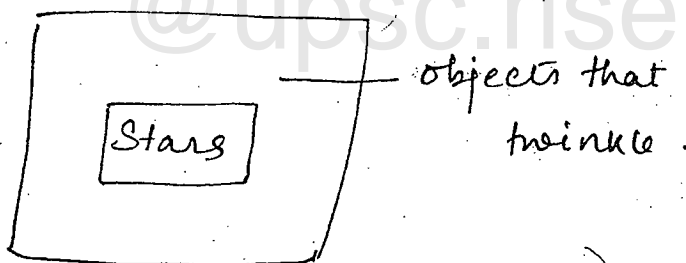
Tues } Chandan Sir  
Thurs }

- Sat } Eng.

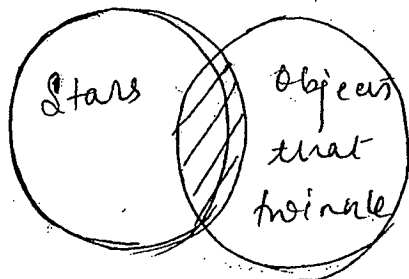
## SYLLOGISMS

1. Understand the logic
  2. Examples can change end number of times
  3. Goes from general to specific
  4. Goes from large to small
  5. Goes from specific to general
  6. Goes from small to large
- Deductive Logic  
- is undeniably valid  
- cannot be refuted
- Inductive Logic  
- Has a degree of probability/uncertainty attached to the final conclusion

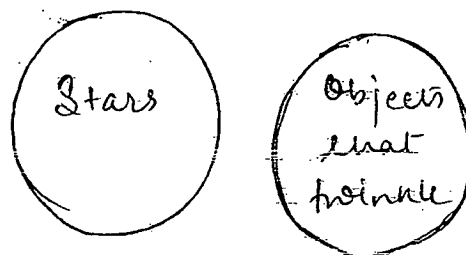
when one set is a part of another



when one set partially includes another

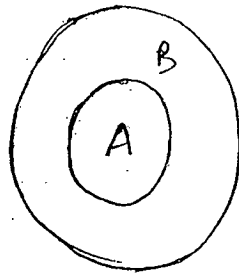


Exclusive set

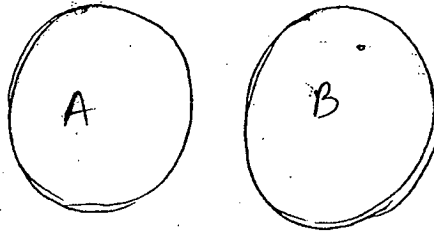




All A are B

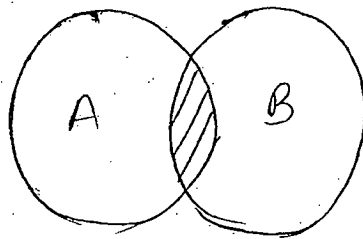


No A are B



Some A are B

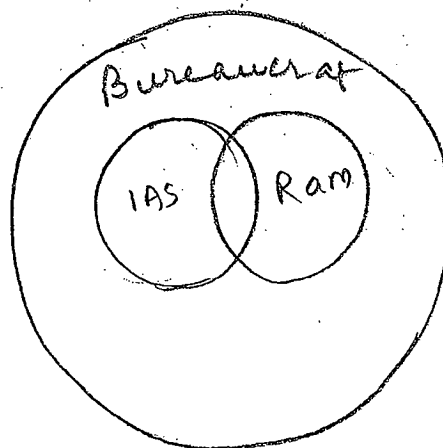
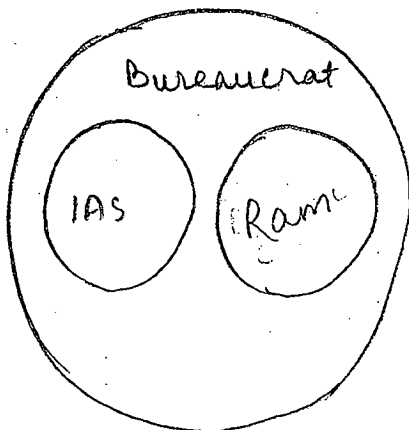
Some B are A

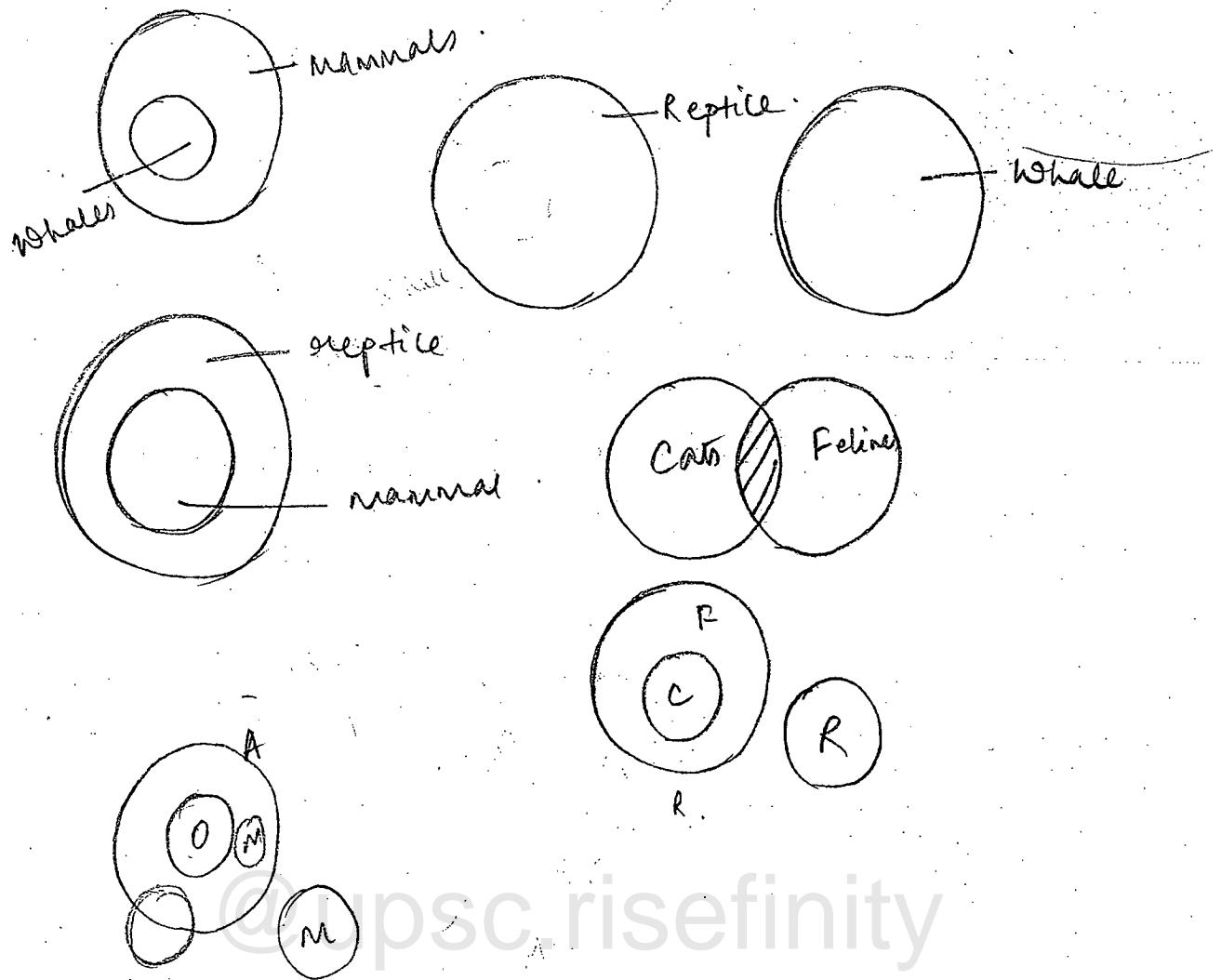


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All IAS officers are bureaucrats

Ram is a bureaucrat





Syllogisms is based on mutual exclusivity.

These syllogisms depend upon an understanding of two factors:

- the directions given for the question
- the diagrammatic representation for the four basic relationships, especially when Some A are B and Some A are not B are represented as referring to Atleast 1.

This is so because in this form, the diagram

Some A are B <sup>is</sup> identical to all A are B and the diagram for some A are not B is identical to No A are B.

When the directions state that both cannot be true but both can be false, the correct answer shall not include the word 'some'. In other words, the correct answer is a combination of All A are B along with No A are B.

When the direction state that both cannot be false but both can be true, the correct answer shall always include the word 'some'. Now, two combinations are considered correct:

- All 'A' are 'B'
- Some 'A' are 'B'
- No 'A' are 'B'
- Some 'A' are not 'B'

T- Eng.

Thurs-11

Sat- Maths - Amit.

## CONDITIONAL SYLLOGISMS.

If: condition is sufficient ; but not necessary .

### 1. "If" and "then" Type -

This form of syllogisms necessarily has a condition and a consequence where the condition is preceded by "if" "when" or "whenever". The use of these words to define the condition signifies that the condition is sufficient but not necessary for the occurrence of the consequence. This means that if the condition is fulfilled, ~~then~~ the consequence shall certainly occur but even if this condition is not fulfilled there may be other conditions through which same consequence can occur.

- A sufficient condition is one in the presence of which ~~condi~~ consequence must occur while a necessary condition is one in the absence of which the event cannot occur.

Ex: If you study, you will pass.

- A. You studied
- B. You did not study
- C. You passed
- D. You did not pass

✓  
AC / CA / BD / DB ✓

There are two sequences that are considered valid:

- fulfillment of the condition followed by the occurrence of the consequence (AC)
- non-occurrence of the consequence, non-fulfillment of the condition (DB)
- Similarly, two sequences are considered invalid
  1. Occurrence of the consequence, fulfillment of the condition (CA)
  2. non-fulfillment of the condition, non-occurrence of the ~~sequence~~ consequence (BD)

Ex: " If the stock market crashes, the economy will enter a recession.

Ex: Whenever it rains, there is a traffic jam.

Ex: Only if there is oxygen can you start a fire.

Only: condition necessary but not sufficient.

"Only if"

The use of the word "only" signifies that the condition is ~~not~~ necessary but not sufficient for the consequence to occur. This means that in addition to the given condition certain other conditions will also have to be fulfilled for the consequence to occur.

Ex:

Only if you pray will you pass

- A. You prayed
- B. You passed
- C. You did not ~~pass~~ pray
- D. You did not pass

AB /  $\checkmark$ BA /  $\checkmark$ CD / DC

There are two sequences that are considered valid :

1. Occurrence of the consequence, fulfillment of the condition. (~~AB~~) (BA)
2. Non-fulfillment of the condition, non-occurrence of the consequence (CD)

Similarly, two sequences are considered invalid:

1. Fulfillment of the condition, occurrence of the consequence (AB)

2. Non-occurrence of the consequence, non-fulfillment of the consequence (DC)

### Either Or - type

These syllogisms contains two events, where the occurrence of one must be accompanied by the non-occurrence of the other. This is the one form of syllogisms where the order of the statements does not matter provided that the two events do not occur or fail to occur simultaneously.

Ex: Either he worked hard or he was lucky.

A. He worked hard

B. He did not work hard

C. He was not lucky

D. He was lucky

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{AC}{CA} & \frac{BD}{DB} \end{array}$$

## VERBAL REASONING.

1. Conclusion
  2. Reasons
- } Arguments comprise of these 2 elements.

An argument is a set of reasons given in support of something.

1. Conclusion : is the main point that is being conveyed.
2. Premise : the stated reason which supports the conclusion.
3. Assumption : the un-stated reason which supports the conclusion.

→ Conclusion → principal issue/ key message.

The part that answers the question to 'what'.

→ Premise - 'why'

because, since, if, given that, in view of,  
assume, suppose.

→ Assumption → is made by the speaker/ writer on behalf of the person he is speaking about.



Critical Reasoning is all about arguments and their validity. An argument is a set of reasons given in support of something. As such, it has three basic elements:

### 1. Conclusion -

The conclusion is the principal issue, central idea or key message that is being conveyed. To correctly identify the conclusion we seek and answer the question 'what?'. Usually, the conclusion is preceded by words such as, therefore, consequently, subsequently, etc.

### 2. Premise -

The premise is the stated reason that provides support for the conclusion. To identify it, we prefix the conclusion with 'why'. Usually, the premise is preceded by words such as because, since, ~~as~~ given that, if, etc.

### 3. Assumption -

The assumption is the unstated reason that supports the conclusion. It is made by the person speaking or providing the information, on behalf of the person speaking with or speaking about.

To test the validity of an assumption we simply reverse or contradict it. Then, we check the impact on the main statement. If the main statement collapses and the argument cannot be made it indicates that the assumption is valid.

